

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Arrived at Richmond.
Gen. McClellan's army encamped, last night, close to Richmond. If the enemy made a stand there, the battle was probably fought to-day.

Death of Gen. Price.
The Chicago Tribune states that it is almost certain that the famous Gen. Sterling Price is dead. It is said that he was killed at the late battle of Farmington. Deserters, contrabands and prisoners all assert that the statement is true. Of course, he was killed by men belonging to an Illinois regiment.

The Sophistries of Delay.

Since the absurd idea that a military commander should not proclaim the punishment of traitors before he had control of every foot of territory in his department, has succeeded so well in misleading the country, the next dodge will be that congress ought not to pass a confiscation law, until it can be enforced in every county in the rebel states. "Why attempt to confiscate the property of the traitors in South Carolina, when the federal forces have advanced no further than Port Royal?" is the way for them to put the question. "Let congress hold on until another year," these fearful gentlemen argue, "and wait until the army gets possession of the country before you enact a law, which shall take hold of the property and slaves of the rebels." By that time, we answer, they will all either have disposed of their property, runaway or taken the oath of allegiance (with a mental reservation to violate it as soon as possible), and the government will get no property by confiscation and traitors no punishment. There has been too much delay already, and too much has been lost by it. If the red handed murderers of our soldiers and of Union citizens are to be allowed to depart without punishment, under the cover of such poor sophistries as these, the war will have been waged in vain. It will neither secure peace in the future, nor restore, permanently, the Union of the states. If we take back into political fellowship, these assassins, without subjugation, and without punishment, we shall soon have to fight again, or be their slaves.

Foreign Intervention.

The news by the last steamer seems to confirm the rumor, brought previously, that France and England are about to interfere in our national affairs. It has not been credited, on this side of the water, but the later intelligence will disturb the repose of those who think there are no dangers, other than internal, which menace the republic.

The probability now is that these two powers have come to some understanding on the subject. It is said that the Emperor proposed the thing to Pittman, who assented, provided Rome should be made a part of United Italy, to which the French Emperor is reported to have agreed. England wants a strong Italian power to keep France in check; and France, seeing that this cannot be prevented, while at the same time it keeps down the power of Austria, finds it good policy to withdraw objections to the arrangement. Having thus, as they think, settled European affairs, they are in a condition to turn their attention to America. France wants the southern part of this country and Mexico, while England would be content with the southern and middle states, to be added to her already great territory north of us.

This is about what these two great powers want, over here. It is not that they care about stopping the shedding of blood among us, or the restoring of peace and commerce. They are after the extension of their own dominions. We are divided and at war among ourselves, and Mexico is exhausted by a long course of similar troubles. The opportunity is, therefore, favorable. Are we prepared for this? Are we getting ready for this terrible contest, which is possible if not probable? That is for the government to answer to the people.

It is said that President Lincoln will sustain the martial law in the execution of the fugitive slave law, which is demanded by the residents of the surrounding counties of Maryland, whose slaves are now flocking to this "city of refuge." Thus far, they have been protected by "passes" given by Gen. Wadsworth, the military governor.

The confiscation bills before the senate and house contain provisions so far modifying the fugitive slave law, as to render it obligatory on claimants to prove their loyalty. This will be an effective bar against the recovery of many of the "contrabands" who have come here.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We should like to have those gentlemen who talk so much about sustaining the "constitution," point out the clauses in it authorizing the execution of any fugitive slave law in the District of Columbia.

While congress is modifying the fugitive slave law in one particular, why cannot all its harsh and outrageous features be abrogated? This republican congress ought not to adjourn without doing justice in this respect.

GUARDING SECESSION HOUSES.

Ever since we have commenced our march into the interior it has been the habit to place guards at the houses that were situated on the line of march. This has frequently been done, and much to the wonder of the inhabitants have something directly or indirectly, to do with the rebel troops who are seeking the destruction of the country. Yesterday afternoon our general visited the residence of a man who had a guard for his protection, and upon riding up to the house the man came out, and the following conversation took place between the general and the "original" inhabitant:

"What is your name, sir?"
"My name? Blanford?"
"Well, Mr. Blanford, have you ever served in the rebel army?"
"Yes."

"How long did you serve?"
"Eleven months."
"When did you leave the rebel army?"
"Last Wednesday."

As these questions were being asked, and answered in about as insolent and nonchalant manner as could possibly be mustered for the occasion by the original inhabitant, our general looked at the man with that quick, piercing manner, which characterizes him, and to length informed the guard that he should proceed to join their regiment, and leave the gentleman to guard himself and property. The "original" inhabitant, losing considerable of his bravado air, turned and imploringly said:

"General, do not take the guard away from my house; I have a wife, and a daughter sixteen years old, and I would ask for them protection."

"Sir," said the general, warming up, but speaking in a calm, quiet manner, "I respect the virtue of your wife and daughter, but for yourself, I will tell you that I would run such consummate scoundrels into a hollow hell and blow you to the devil. The guard may remain at your house as long as my division remains, but after that I shall leave you to manage your own affairs."

The guard was left and the general rode off, leaving Mr. "Seesh" to work for his own salvation.

McClellan's Order to Prevent Outrages.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
JANESVILLE, CHAS. MAY 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.—The commanding general issues with regret that, notwithstanding the orders already issued on the subject, the men of the command have committed many depredations since leaving Yorktown.

The general has trustworthy information that some of the officers connected with the command not only do not try to prevent these outrages, but are guilty of them themselves. The attention of the division commanders is called to this subject, and the strictest measures will be taken to prevent all kinds of depredations. Any of the men hereafter found guilty of stealing will be immediately placed in irons, tried by a military commission, and punished to the extent of the law.

Division commanders will be held strictly responsible that their orders are strictly obeyed. Division and brigade commanders will be held responsible that the orders are carried out in future. When the head of a division approaches a house the proper march will be used, and guard to remain at all the next division arrives. If the proper guard is not large enough, more will be furnished, and of the best troops in the command.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, A. G. General.

GEN. WOOL, AND THE PEOPLE OF NORFOLK.

Gen. Wool came up to Norfolk on the 15th, for the purpose of giving his personal attention to matters of importance in this interesting portion of his command, and among other things to meet a committee of the common council.

Gen. Wool was waited on at the headquarters of Gen. Viele by the committee. He stated to them that before deciding on the policy he could pursue he would wish to know whether they and their constituents held allegiance to the federal or the so-called confederate government. If to the former, it would give him great pleasure to extend to them all his protection, and open the port and the city to the trade of the country; if to the latter, he would be compelled to adopt quite a different course, and leave the city under guard of his forces, in the condition in which he found it, with all the consequences of the rebellion on it and its inhabitants.

Gen. Wool said it would be necessary to know the determination and answer. The committee said they were not prepared to give any positive assurance then, but were understood to say that the city, as such, was opposed to severance from the Union, and that they would consult the citizens. Gen. Wool said he hoped they would do so; that he himself would be glad to do so, and make the proposition direct, and give their allegiance to the Union, resume their old relations under the flag, and enter once more on the enjoyment of their advantages. Though the convention was considerably protracted, this was the substance of the interview, and the committee retired with the promise to meet Gen. Wool at some future time.

THE REMAINS OF THE MERRIMAC.

About in a direct line from Tanner's Point to Craney Island, and as near as I could guess, third of the whole distance off Tanner's Point, we met a pile of iron work and shattered and broken timbers, sinking out of the water, these remnants of a fearful, destructive catastrophe strangely contrasting with the placid sheet of water, on which lay the soft, broad sunshine. The pieces of heavy timber, laid in the bottom with their lower ends, as if driven in by a powerful pile driver; the wood partially charred and possessing that peculiar smell of wood not long since burnt; the end of a steam boiler of the largest size, with its safety valves, steam-pipes, and other portions of heavy machinery; and stretched across the wreck, parts of a powerful chain cable, and a piece of hawser—this is all that remains of the Merrimac, or the Virginia, as the rebels very inappropriately called that anything but feminine monster.

We jumped on the end of the boiler, which at low tide is a few inches above water, and wrenched off screw nuts and took other pieces of the wreck as mementoes along. One of the gentlemen of our party got off the complete piston, piston-rod, and top plate of one of the four safety valves, and the piece is now under way to Washington to be presented to the President.

The boiler consists of two semi-cylindrical parts, bolted together forming a cylinder, the center fire-place having a radius of about four feet and the water space extending about two feet further, so as to make the whole diameter twelve feet. There are two valve-boxes to each of the semi-cylindrical portions of the boiler, the piston of each having about eight inches diameter. Some of the parts of the machinery, for instance some of the weighted levers for the valves, are twisted like wire, and from all it is evident that nothing but the most terrific explosion could have produced such a destruction.

MORE MONITORS.—Three monitors are being built in New York. They are to have two turrets instead of one, and to be better sea boats than the original, and are to be 302 feet long. It will be four months before the first one is completed.

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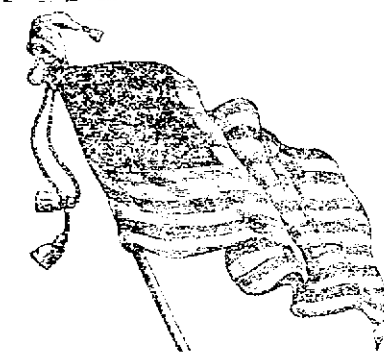
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The probability now is that these two powers have come to some understanding on the subject. It is said that the Emperor proposed the thing to Palmerston, who assented, provided Rome shall be made a part of United Italy, to which the French Emperor is reported to have agreed. England wants a strong Italian power to keep France in check; and France, seeing that this cannot be prevented, while at the same time it keeps down the power of Austria, finds it good policy to withdraw objections to the arrangement. Having thus, as they think, settled European affairs, they are in a condition to turn their attention to America. France wants the southern part of this country and Mexico, while England would be content with the southern and middle states, to be added to her already great territory north of us.

This is about what these two great powers want, over here. It is not that they care about stopping the shedding of blood among us, or the restoring of peace and commerce. They are after the extension of their own dominions. We are divided and at war among ourselves, and Mexico is exhausted by a long course of similar troubles. The opportunity is, therefore, favorable. Are we prepared for them? Are we getting ready for this terrible contest, which is possible if not probable? That is for the government to answer to the people.

It is said that President Lincoln will sustain the marshal in the execution of the fugitive slave law, which is demanded by the residents of the surrounding counties of Maryland, whose slaves are now flocking to this "city of refuge." Thus far, they have been protected by "passes" given by Gen. Wadsworth, the military governor.

The confiscation bills before the senate and house contain provisions so far modifying the fugitive slave law, as to render it obligatory on claimants to prove their loyalty. This will be an effective bar against the recovery of many of the "contrabands" who have come here.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We should like to have those gentlemen who talk so much about sustaining the "constitution," point out the clause in it authorizing the execution of any fugitive slave law in the District of Columbia.

While congress is modifying the fugitive slave law in one particular, why cannot all its harsh and outrageous features be abrogated? This republican congress ought not to adjourn without doing justice in this respect.

Ever since we have commenced our march into the interior it has been the habit to place guards at the houses that were situated on the line of march. This has frequently been done, much to my wonder, as most of the inhabitants have something, directly or indirectly, to do with the rebels, troops who are seeking the destruction of the country. Yesterday afternoon our general visited the residence of a man who had a guard for his protection, and upon riding up to the house the man came out, and the following conversation took place between the general and the "original" inhabitant:

"What is your name, sir?"
"My name? Blanford."
"Well, Mr. Blanford, have you ever served in the rebel army?"
"Yes."
"How long did you serve?"
"Eleven months."
"When did you leave the rebel army?"
"Last Wednesday."

As those questions were being asked, and answered in about as insolent and nonchalant a manner as could possibly be manifested for the occasion by the "original" inhabitant, our general looked at the man with that quiet, piercing manner which characterizes him, and at length informed the guard that they should proceed to join their regiment, and leave the gentleman to guard himself and property. The "original" inhabitant, looking at the general with a bravado air, turned and imperiously said: "General, do not take the guard away from my house; I have a wife, and a daughter sixteen years old, and I would ask for them protection."

"Sir," said the general, warning up, but speaking in a calm, quiet manner, "I respect the virtue of your wife and daughter, but for yourself, I will tell you that I would run such consummate scoundrels into a hollow log and blow you to the devil. The guard may remain at your house as long as my division remains, but after that I will leave you to manage your own affairs." The guard was left and the general rode off, leaving Mr. "Scoundrel" to work for his own salvation.

McClellan's Order to Prevent Traitors.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 14.—The commanding general, learns with regret that, notwithstanding the orders already issued on the subject, the men of the command have committed many depredations since leaving Yorktown.

The general has trustworthy information that some of the officers connected with the command not only do not try to prevent these outrages, but are guilty of them themselves. The attention of the division commanders is called to this subject, and the strictest measures will be taken to prevent all kinds of depredations. Any of the men hereafter found guilty of stealing will be immediately placed in irons, tried by a military commission, and punished to the extent of the law.

Division commanders will be held strictly responsible that their orders are strictly obeyed. Division and brigade commanders will be held responsible that the orders are carried out in full. When the head of a division approaches a house the provost marshal will send a guard to remain at it till the next division arrives. If the provost guard is not large enough, more will be furnished, and of the best troops in the command.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General.
GEN. WOOL AND THE PEOPLE OF NORFOLK.
Gen. Wool came up to Norfolk on the 15th, for the purpose of giving his personal attention to matters of importance in this interesting portion of his command, and among other things to meet a committee of the common council.

Gen. Wool was waited on at the headquarters of Gen. Viole by the committee. He stated to them that before deciding on the policy he could pursue he would wish to know whether they and their constituents held allegiance to the federal or the so-called confederate government. If to the former, it would give him great pleasure to extend to them all his protection, and open the port and the city to the trade of the country; if to the latter, he would be compelled to adopt quite a different course, and leave the city and the guard of his forces, in the condition in which he found it, with all the consequences of the rebellion on it and its inhabitants.

Gen. Wool said it would be necessary to know the determination and answer. The committee said they were not prepared to give any positive assurance then, but were understood to say that the city, as such, was opposed to severance from the Union, and that they would consult the citizens. Gen. Wool said he hoped they would do so; that he himself would be glad to do so, and make the proposition direct, and give their allegiance to the Union, resume their old relations under the flag, and enter once more on the enjoyment of their ancient rights. Though the convention was considerably protracted, this was the substance of the interview, and the committee retired with the promise to meet Gen. Wool at some future time.

THE REMAINS OF THE MERRIMACK.
About in a direct line from Tanner's Point to Craney Island, and as near as I could guess, a third of the whole distance off Tanner's Point, we met a pile of iron-work and charred and broken timbers sticking out of the water, these remnants of a fearful destruction, the remains of the Merrimack, which lay the wreck of the ship, on which lay the soft, broad sunshine. The pieces of heavy timber, fast in the bottom with their lower ends, as if driven in by a powerful pile driver; the wood partially charred and possessing that peculiar smell of wood not long since burnt; the end of a steam boiler of the largest size, with its safety valves, steam-pipes, and other portions of heavy machinery; and stretched across the wreck, parts of a powerful chain cable, and a piece of bawser—this is all that remains of the Merrimack, or the Virginia, as the rebels very inappropriately called that ship, which was the monster of the sea.

We jumped on the end of the boiler, which lay low tide is a few inches above water, and wrenched off screw nuts and took other pieces of the wreck as mementoes along. One of the gentlemen of our party got off the complete piston, piston-rod, and top plate of one of the four safety valves, and the piece is now under way to Washington to be presented to the President.

The boiler consists of two semi-cylindrical parts, both together forming a cylinder, the central fire-place having a radius of about four feet and the water space extending to two feet further, so as to make the whole diameter twelve feet. There are two valve-boxes to each of the semi-cylinders, portions of the boiler, the piston of each having about eight inches diameter. Some of the parts of the machinery, for instance some of the weighted levers for the valves, are twisted like wire, and from all it is evident that nothing but the most terrific explosion could have produced such a destruction.

MORE MONITORS.—Three monitors are being built in New York. They are to have two turrets instead of one, are to be better sea boats than the original, and are to be 302 feet long. It will be four months before the first one is completed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 29.
The House committee on postoffices, to-day, through its chairman, Schuyler Colfax, reported, unanimously, adverse to the Summer bill removing all disqualifications of colored men from the franchise.

The House passed the bill to-day declaring that the railroad bridge in course of construction across the Ohio river by the Steubenville and Indiana railroad is a lawful structure, a public highway, and a route for the transmission of mails of the United States. It also authorizes any other railroad company to construct bridges across the same river, declaring such to be post roads. It was contended by some of the members that this course of legislation legally obstructed commerce.

In the House, Representative Noell, of Missouri, who is also a slaveholder, favored confiscation of the property of rebels and the freeing of their slaves.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, May 29.
An officer has been ordered to take charge of the remains of Norfolk navy yard. A battalion of marines has been sent down. Loyal blacks are to be employed in removing what the rebels left. There are no thoughts of restoring the navy yard.

Loyal Africans are coming in numbers into Suffolk. A free negro settlement at Jerusalem asks for protection. One company was enlisted by the rebels and sent to the peninsula. The complaint of hard treatment by the rebels at Nashville is reported at Charleston, preparing to run the blockade.

Petitions from 303 slaveholders, for 1,078 slaves, have already been filed with the district commissioners.
A strong editorial appears in the Baltimore American on Hunter's proclamation. It points to it as an indication that in the efforts to preserve the Union, slavery must perish, and urges the desirableness of abolishing it gradually in Maryland, for fear of a worse event.

Intelligence has been received from a communication contrasting the material progress of northern and southern counties of the state.
Missourians say their state convention, which meets on the first Monday of June, will adopt a gradual emancipation policy.
Mr. Grimes' bill giving the Charleston pilot, small, and crew the prize money was passed by the senate, but objected to in the house by democrats. The amount is twenty thousand dollars.

The fortifications on James River are very strong, and many guns were left in them by the deserting rebels.
English blacks from Antigua report that it will be peaceful and quiet without any fight. They say the residents, within eight and ten miles of the city, are packing up and removing their property.

John Hutton (colored) has filed a petition with the emancipation commissioners, claiming compensation for his children, whom he purchased eighteen and twenty years ago, for one hundred dollars a piece. He claims \$1,000 each.

It is said that the President, through the secretary of war, will in a few days issue an order calling upon the states for additional volunteers. It is stated that military circles that our whole effective force in the field is not more than five hundred thousand. This additional force is to be used as a reserve. The ordinance department is engaged in arranging and comparing bids for arms, &c. It will be several days before awards are made.

Senator Grimes in the course of an informal discussion to-day, said he would not vote for taking up the tax bill until the government marked out a policy, so that he could know what he was taxing his constituents for. He referred to the approval of Order No. 3, and the destruction of Order No. 11.

Within three weeks after McDowell's occupation of Fredericksburg, one thousand fugitive blacks have been registered, of whom nearly half are employed by soldiers.

CAIRO, May 29.
There is no news from Pittsburg Landing. The steamer De Soto arrived from St. Louis yesterday morning.

A flag of truce took down a number of released prisoners who have been confined at Alton.
Several correspondents who have been with Gen. Halleck's army have arrived, and others are expected to-night, having been compelled to leave our lines by the recent order of Gen. Halleck, under penalty of being set at work constructing roads. The order applies to all correspondents included those who had previously provided themselves with passes from the secretary of war.

The Platte Valley brought troops to Pittsburg. It was fired into on Saturday evening near Wiley's plantation, ten miles above Heyroldsburg. About a dozen shots were fired, one slightly grazing a soldier's leg. The fire was lighted from the boat, no rebel being seen to fire.

The skirmish on our right on Friday evening, resulted in driving the enemy to their entrenchments. We had eight killed and thirty-one wounded. The 8th Missouri lost seven; the 55th Illinois one. The wounded was in the same proportion. Thirty rebels were found dead and buried by our men. Brigadier General M. S. Smith, of Major General W. T. Sherman's division, commanded.

New York, May 29.
The Post's special dated Franklin, Va., May 19th, says: The headquarters of the Mountain Department are now at this place. The guerrilla parties in this region are tolerably quiet, but our cavalry are continually on their track, and the bushwhackers lead an uneasy life.
A few days ago a train, with four officers and some convalescent soldiers, was attacked by guerrillas, between Merrifield and Petersburg, and the whole party was killed or captured, except one surgeon, who got away and brought in a report of the affair.
Lieut. Col. Downey, who was sent after the bushwhackers, with a guard of men, reports, to-day, that he got on trail of the party, overtook them, killed their captain and three men, wounded a member, and took twelve prisoners. Lieut. Col. Downey and his party did not receive a scratch. This one more band of guerrillas is broken up.

BALTIMORE, May 29.
The steamer State of Maine, with 446 sick soldiers, mostly convalescent and able to travel homeward, arrived this morning. The men are mostly New York and Massachusetts regiments.

The gunboat Jacob Bell, lying at the navy yard wharf, was discovered on fire at an early hour this morning, but the flames were soon suppressed. She was loaded with ordnance stores. Some of the boxes of shells were considerably charred, hence the vessel barely escaped being blown up. The origin of the fire was not known.

WASHINGTON, May 29.
The following is the report of Wm. F. Jeffers, commanding the Monitor in the late engagement near Richmond. It is addressed to Com. Rodgers:

Sir:—I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday: Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At half-past seven I discovered an extensive fortification, on an elevation of about 200 feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff, in the river, there is an obstruction formed of sunken vessels and steamers, secured with chains.

The Galena having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her and take off some of the fire, but I found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galena, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when in company of the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage.

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly, towards this vessel, and she was struck but three times. One solid eight inch shot hit her square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot house, but neither caused any damage beyond bending the plates.

I am happy to report no casualties. In conclusion permit me to say the action was most gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earth works. So long as our vessels kept a rapid fire, they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened they remained their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works, except with the aid of a land force.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 29.
World's correspondence states under date of Baltimore Cross Roads, Va., sixteen miles from Richmond, May 18th: "I make prophecy that Richmond is abandoned by the enemy without a fight, and that we occupy it within 48 hours; if not, all signs fail. The advance of our army, and the capture of cavalry are beyond doubt. Bottoms bridge. The enemy held it up, yesterday. Little will it impede our progress, for the stream is narrow, the water is but three feet deep, an easy ford."

WASHINGTON, May 29.
An effort will be made in the house, to-morrow, to adjourn on the 29th inst., until the 2d of June, in order to enable members to visit their homes, and afford time for putting the bill in summer trim. The friends of the proposition say this arrangement will not delay business, as the house is far in advance of the senate in this respect. The house only contemplates a holiday.

The steamer Scotia arrived here, yesterday afternoon. The Sauter remained at Gibraltar.

NEW YORK, May 29.
Mr. Layard stated in the house of commons that as far as government knew, that M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was without instructions from France, and was attended with no political results whatever. The Paris correspondent of the new confederate organ, "Le Index," asserts that M. Mercier was under instructions to ascertain certain points, and will report in person to the emperor.

The Independence Barge asserts that the object of Lavetier's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to common intervention in America, and England agreed to it on condition that the Roman question was forever settled. The French government gave assent to this and it has led to a conference relative to intervention.

Mr. Layard, in announcing the conclusion of a slave trade treaty, in the house of commons, said: "The conditions gave every reason to hope that the traffic will be effectually suppressed."
Mr. Bright said: Earl Russell's lab statement that he hoped in a few months that the northern states would allow the independence of the south, had paralyzed business in Lancashire for the time being, and showed how little he knew of the sentiments of the north.

The Times, editorially speaking of the distress in Lancashire, says: "It is for the honor of the nation that this distress be known to the world, and may see the sacrifices made in the cause of neutrality. The Times regards the new slave trade treaty as the first fruits of secession, but says it is not a blow at the south but a victory over the north."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says it is beyond question that the recognition of the south is seriously contemplated by the French government. Rumors of the approaching solution of the Roman question are more and more general. It is reported that the papal government is preparing for disunion.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.
Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged; offered at a slight reduction, 2s 6d 3/4. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; red western 10s 10d 1/4. White western 11s 10d 1/4.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.
The market is nominally the same as yesterday, but holders would accept lower rates if buyers appeared.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

TUNNELL'S STATION VA., May 29.
The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom bridge, yesterday, by the troops advancing in that direction. The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods each side of the bridge. The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Newbridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point is a small creek. The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation. Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge, and encamped during the day. While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning, early, with the intention of making a lengthy march. What roads they took, it is not necessary to state, but the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, to-night, are within a short distance of Richmond, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army. If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the result is now in our hands when they will have an opportunity.

BALTIMORE, May 29.
The Old Point boat has arrived but brings no news.

WASHINGTON, May 29.
An altogether reliable dispatch received this morning says: The Oriental in Brigadier General Saxton sailed for Port Royal was wrecked, on Friday night, May 16th, on Body's Island, 33 miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved, a portion of the cargo was lost. The remainder will be saved on the beach. General Saxton arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, and goes to New York this evening. Most of the passengers will be in New York on Friday.

Volunteer dispatches are received from the Gulf, to-day. They relate, principally, to the details of the recent movements connected with the capture of New Orleans. The vessels of the fleet have been judiciously distributed, some of them under Commander Lee, going up as far as Vicksburg, for purposes which it would be improper to state.

It appears from the documents that Commander Farragut carried out his instructions to the letter, and was ably and cheerfully sustained by all under his command. On our forces occupying Pensacola the mayor promised that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully. The rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay, and that the squadron and mortar boats would soon follow.

Com. Porter left Ship Island on the 17th, with the steamers belonging to the mortar fleet, and the Steamer for Mobile Bay, for the purpose of fixing a place for the mortar vessels to lie, and plant buoys for the ships to run in by, when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Fort Orleans was evacuated, and that the troops there were leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 29.
Flour receipts 21,083 bushels market slightly favors the buyers; sales 10,000 barrels 4,254.35 superfine extra 4,504.00 extra 4,154.35 superfine western 4,304.47 common to medium extra western 4,904.10 common to good shipping brands extra R. O. Canadian flour without decided change, rye flour 3,254.25.
Wheat receipts 129,315 bushels, market without decided change, good export demand; sales 1,000 bushels 77d, 103 Milwaukee club 1,064.11 winter red western 1,154 number western.

Meeting of Wisconsin Volunteers at Lawrence.

At a meeting of the convalescent invalids and attendants of the Military Hospitals in this city, called to give formal expression of gratitude to the citizens of Lawrence for their kindness, held on Saturday, May 10th, Rev. H. C. Tilton, Chaplain of the 13th Wisconsin Volunteer, was chosen President, and Sergeant A. Taylor, of the 12th Wisconsin Volunteer, was appointed Secretary.

After an interchange of views on the subject, H. C. Tilton, C. C. Graham and A. Taylor were appointed a committee to report at an adjourned meeting resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The adjourned meeting was held on Monday, May 12th, when the following preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted: WHEREAS, About two hundred members of the Wisconsin and Kansas regiments, recently encamped in this city, were left in the Military Hospitals; and, whereas, our sickness has been attended with unusual severity, many of our companions dying at our side; and, whereas, the citizens generally, and the ladies of Lawrence in particular, have, by their attentions, greatly ameliorated our condition; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the death of our comrades, and sincerely sympathize with their home circles, thus so broken and bereaved, we take pleasure in knowing that the unselfish devotion of the good people of this city greatly relieved their condition during their last days of mortal anguish.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe, in view of the unfortunate circumstances into which we were so suddenly thrown, that some of us who are now regaining our health, but for the attentions of our strange friends, would have been laid, cold in death by our comrades, whose departure we mourn to-day.

Resolved, That we sincerely thank such of the families of Lawrence as have so generously opened their doors to us, supplying the place of our kindred in tender and delicate attentions to our wants during our protracted and severe trials.

Resolved, That in behalf of our deceased brother soldiers, of their bereaved friends at home, and in behalf of the friends of those who survive the fiery ordeal, we acknowledge gratefully these favors; and it will be with pleasure that we look back from days to come, to those acts of humanity and Christian kindness.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each pastor in this city, to be read from the pulpits on the Sabbath, and that he also furnish copies for publication in the papers of the city, as well as to such papers in Wisconsin as he shall deem proper.

H. C. TILTON,
CHAS. C. GRAHAM,
A. TAYLOR,
Committee.

William E. Owen, of Co. C, 13th Wisconsin, offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. S. L. Lord our sincere thanks for his great personal kindness to us, and his skillful medical treatment of those committed to his care, as well as for his unselfish devotion to the general welfare of all with whom he stands officially connected.

Resolved, That we also appreciate the kind attentions of the Rev. H. C. Tilton, Chaplain of the 13th Wisconsin, he having devotedly spent his time in promoting our welfare, speaking words of comfort and instruction to us in our sufferings, and cheering our comrades whose loss we mourn, with his religious counsels and prayers.

Williamburg, Va., Correspondence of the Philadelphia

There are very few Union men here; that there are some is evident from the bitter and unrelenting persecutions some here received, and the manner others have been used in comparison. Many would willingly give a peace upon any terms, because of the sacrifices they have been forced to make, and the privations they endure; the most, however are sullen, and obstinately boast of their hatred of "Yankees. So far as we can see, until their army is whipped, and they are subjugated, it is idle to talk of peace. There is much complaint of our lack of food and clothing; I do not treat the rebels with, when they have done all that could be done except taking the life of those who have stood by the old flag.

We were conversing, to-day, with a lady, in front of a fine new mansion. She told how her husband had been beggared, his property confiscated, and the provisions taken from their cellar. "I have not food for two weeks, nor money; my husband's place is stripped of fences, houses, barns and cattle—all is gone. How are we to live? There goes"—as a lady, with a basket and a bunch of flowers, passed along, she continued—"a lady to feed the wounded rebels and comfort them; I do not speak to her any more. Her husband is rich yet, because he is in the rebel army; his property is safe; your soldiers are guarding it for her to feed the rebels, while we live on corn meal!" We told her it did not seem fair, and we hoped it would be remedied yet. How we wished some of our dough-faced congressmen, who prate of conciliating the rebel hordes, could have heard her express her contempt for them. "What would you have us do?" we asked. "Hang the leaders whenever you catch them. Whenever a Union man is put in jail, confine two secessionists! If hung and murdered, strike back; show them you are in earnest; it is no wonder there is a single Union man in the whole south; no one noisily and openly, costs all we have,

property, friends and all. I have not been from my house for four months, I cannot go to church. Now you say my army is here, there are those would not let me notice them now. Those ladies across the street waved their handkerchiefs to the rebel army as they marched through here on Monday to join in the attack; now they hang them out as flags of truce, while they enjoy themselves quietly in the parlor, looking out at the army. My parlor is filled with their wounded soldiers, as a punishment for my not urging them on to butcher you."

Some steps should be taken at once to ensure protection to the Union men; learn the rebels that we can give and will strike two blows for every one they give to Union men, and if they rebel, plunder, devastate Union farms, a rebel one shall make it good. We should take care the Union men do not have to be for bread and let the south know that we will revenge the wrongs done them, and they will cease their persecutions; then we may expect to find a Union sentiment; now it is idle to expect it.

STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—A farmer near Juda in this county, by the name of Hunt, was twice struck by lightning last week. On Monday he and three other men were standing together in a barn when it was struck by lightning and set on fire. The men were all knocked insensible, but recovered just in time to save their lives and those of some horses in the barn, which was burned. On Friday last Mr. Hunt was again struck by lightning while working with a team on his corn ground, in company with his boy. A man working in another part of the field, seeing the horses run off, came up and found Mr. Hunt dead. He leaves a wife, whose mind is said to be seriously affected by her sudden bereavement, and children to mourn his violent death.—*Albany Times.*

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Col. Bonck has arrived at Pittsburg and taken charge of the 18th regiment. Commissary Wadsworth reports only about 200 of the regiment fit for duty.

[Advertisement.]
It will be noticed that Dr. V. C. Price, the analytical physician, who makes lingering complaints his study to treat, is to stop on this visit at the Hyatt House during Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th of May. 38w1d4w.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th inst., GEORGE, son of A. G. and H. A. Merrill, aged 2 years and 10 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin, \$9.25
I. C. 10x14 Sheet Iron, 10.00
I. C. 10x14 Sheet Zinc, 11.00
The above prices are for first quality

CHARCOAL BRANDS.

Second quality Charcoal Brand fifty cents (50c) per box less.

TINNER'S STOCK

and
Fence Wire
At the Lowest Market Price.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Metal Warehouse,
192 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

Cassimeres and Vettings.

RECEIVED this day, by Express, a splendid assortment of

French Cassimeres

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1892.

Chicago, through,	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Way.	12:35 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 A. M.
Oakland and way.	6:55 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:40 P. M.
Minneapolis, through,	6:55 P. M.	9:00 P. M.	9:40 P. M.
Way.	12:35 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
Min. & P. du Chien, west,	2:55 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:40 P. M.
Minneapolis and way.	10:50 A. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
St. Paul and way.	6:30 P. M.	9:50 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Rev. Mr. Sands, (a German) will preach in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

DEATHS AMONG THE PRISONERS.—From May 14 to May 19, inclusive, there were sixteen deaths among the rebel prisoners in Camp Randall, and of these, fifteen belonged to the 1st Alabama regiment. Eight died on the 15th. The total number of deaths reported is eighty-eight, including G. W. Spears, who was shot by one of the sentries.

Fire.—The dwelling house and contents of William P. Bently, of Albion, Dane county, was consumed by fire last Thursday morning. Loss about two thousand dollars; insured for nine hundred.

Gov. Salomon, Secretary Lewis and Treasurer Hastings were in Milwaukee last week. Their business was in connection with the sale of the state bonds of the war fund, yet remaining unsold, some means being wanted to keep up the pay promptly to the families of volunteers.

We notice that the coffee bean, said to be a sure preventive to the chitce bug, can be procured at Barrows' seed store.

Phonographs.—A letter from Capt. Britton, dated the 14th inst., says that W. H. Sargeant has been promoted to 2d lieutenant in company G, James Croft to orderly, and C. N. Riker to sergeant. Capt. Britton, while bearing testimony to the bravery and good conduct of all his officers and men in their recent engagement, mentions H. J. Phelps as entitled to special commendation.

ENSIGN DODGE AND COL. O'CONNOR.—We call the attention of the DeWitt Journal to the statement of Ensign Dodge in today's paper. Those who know Mr. Dodge will place implicit confidence in his veracity, and speaking from personal knowledge he is better authority than the "puff" in the Washington Republican. For ourselves, we think it due to the respect Col. O'Connor should show to an honorable profession, to himself, to his regiment and to public service, that he should resign or properly discharge the duties for which he is liberally paid. His appointment was one of the unaccountable vagaries of Gov. Randall, and nothing has occurred since to efface the unfavorable impression it then made.

Commissioner Issued.—The commission to Wm. H. Sargeant, as 2d lieutenant of Co. G, 8th regiment, in place of R. D. Beamish, killed, has been issued. Mr. Sargeant will make an efficient officer. He is a son of Gustavus Sargeant of this city.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—The Madison Journal says that a man by the name of Patrick O'Flanagan, committed suicide in the town of Vienna, in Dane county, on Sunday last, by hanging himself. He had been intoxicated, and had driven his family away from the house. He then attempted to cut his throat with a razor. Succeeding in making something of a gash, he lay down to die, but becoming impatient, he finally went to an adjoining stable, fitted a rope to his neck, and succeeded in choking himself to death.

For the Daily Gazette.

Turn the Soil Carefully.

Turn the soil carefully over the grave, where, to their last sleep, gather the brain, Having from bloody fields covered with slain, Never to lift to the war cry again.

Old hand is the parting when kindred are slain, To smooth the soil pillow, to close the dim eye, But those whom our hearts most reluctantly yield, Unto life, are dying 'mid fies on the field.

And and is the whole when our health lies low, For the loved one departed, who may not return; Home comes the dress, each crushed breast a knell, Which mournfully chimes for some hero who fell.

No minister hull echoes with funeral regrets, As the sun of each life on the battle field sets, But a nation shall honor, with pleasure and pride, His name, who for love of his country has died.

Old! sacred the spot where the weary ones rest, With the clot for their pillow, and the tarfon their breast, And their monument, viler than marble engraved, The country whose honor their gallantry saved.

ATTENA.

RAILROAD EXCITEMENT.—The good people of Madison are in the midst of a high railroad excitement. A public meeting was held last Saturday to adopt measures to procure a subscription of \$15,000 to the stock of the Sugar River railroad, which that company require as a condition to the further construction of the road. This meeting was preceded by the publication of articles in both city papers earnestly urging the subscription as vitally necessary to the prosperity of the city. Only \$2,100 was subscribed at the meeting, and referring to the meeting the Patriot says:

"There is one thing remarkable in the proceedings so far—nearly all the subscriptions are in the names of small property owners, or men who have comparatively little property to be benefited by the enterprise. The 'heavy' men—those who claim to be worth thousands—those who have real estate, non-productive, but to be made valuable and saleable by the road, are the ones that stand back, and wait for others to do what they ought to be first in doing."

The meeting adjourned to this, Wednesday, evening, having appointed a committee of citizens to aid the executive committee of the company in filling up the required subscription.

A good deal of blame is attached to Gen. Sumner for not ordering up his forces to the support of Gen. Hooker, at the battle of Williamsburg. Where was Gen. McClellan that he did not order Sumner to do his duty? We have not seen that point explained yet.

Col. O'Connor and the Second Regiment.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—My attention has been called to an article in the DeWitt Journal contradicting the statements published in your paper of April 26th, on my authority, respecting Col. O'Connor of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. The Journal concludes that you misunderstood me, or that I told you a story which the facts will not substantiate. Now, sirs, you neither misunderstood me, nor did I state anything untrue. The only defect in my statements was an omission to make other statements notoriously known by every man in the 2d regiment.

I reaffirm that Col. O'Connor had not been in active command of the regiment from the date of his appointment to the middle of March last, and I know, of my own personal knowledge, that a week or ten days before that time his voice was such that he could not take the active command of the regiment. During all the time I attended the drill and dress parades of the regiment, I never saw him attempt to take command but once, and then his attempt, by giving his orders through Lieut. Col. Fairchild, was such a failure that it was not repeated. He has been present at some general reviews, when his absence would have attracted the notice of the commanding officer, but so far as discharging the active duties of a colonel is concerned, he has almost universally neglected them, at least in the manner which would bring him before his men. He has the reputation of being in camp about one day in the week, and then he confines himself to his tent.

The compliments bestowed upon the drill and discipline of the regiment are all true and well merited, but Col. O'Connor is not entitled to them. Making my statements to you, and permitting you to make use of my name as your authority, I had no expectation or desire of being drawn into a newspaper controversy; but inasmuch as my assertions have been publicly contradicted, I deem it proper to reaffirm them. In doing so, I have confined myself exclusively to the matters then introduced, but the scope of a controversy might be enlarged if I felt disposed to continue a discussion.

DANA D. DODGE.

Janesville, May 21, 1892.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1892.

owing to the heavy rain storm last night and this morning there was nothing done in the grain market today. The latest advices from the lake shore, eastern and foreign markets were very unfavorable, consequently we look for still lower prices here.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 65 1/2; shipping grades 65 1/2.

BARLEY—dull at 25 1/2; per 100 lbs. to prime, and 16 1/2; common to 16.

CORN—pure white dent 24 1/2; per 100 lbs. the yellow and mixed lots 18 1/2; and 16 1/2; per 100 lbs. ear.

OATS—fair local and shipping demand at 18 1/2; per bushel.

RYE—In good request at 30 1/2; per 100 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.12 1/2; 3 1/2; per 46 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Newmarket and Pinkney 25 1/2; per bush, common qualities 15 1/2.

Chicago Market.

Tuesday, May 20.

The drooping tendency noticed in yesterday's market for breadstuffs, continued to-day and a further decline of late per bushel had to be submitted to on spring wheat, with sales of No. 1 at 76 1/2; and No. 2 at 66 1/2; principally at 67; amber fox was dull and nominal at 75 1/2.

Favorites and choice brands of spring extra flour were in file demand for shipment; that medium to good lots were dull and heavy with light sales at \$3.05 1/2.

The demand for corn was very light and a further decline of 1/2; per bushel took place, with sales of old mixed in store at 27 1/2; new mixed at 26 1/2; and rejected at 22c. Canal and river corn was dull and there were no sales on change. Oats were in better request and improved 1c; sales being made at 25 1/2; in store. Rye was more active at an advance of 1/4c, with sales of No. 1 in store at 34 1/2.

Barley was steady and more active at 12c. Potatoes dull and drooping. Lake freight were steady and rather firmer. Nine vessels were engaged this morning at 10 1/2; for wheat to Kingston and Oswego, 6c; for corn at 6 1/2; for wheat to Buffalo.

FRESH NEW AND NICE GOODS!

Just Received

AT

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.

To the Ladies.

The only place in this city where you can find an elegant assortment of

Alexander's Kid Gloves, embroidered backs.

The only place in the city where you can find a beautiful set of

Real Swiss Embroidery for one dollar.

The only place in this city where you can find a splendid stock of

French Prints.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over

\$1,500,000.00.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILMARTH,

President, Vice President.

JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent.

for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April, has the following:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The annual statement of this our foremost local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, endorsed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Wilmarth, vice-president, and John McGe, secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of about half a million, all well invested, command it to the special favor of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit all over the Union, worked upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last summed up to \$1,521,268.08, against an actual liability of only \$55,980.13 and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,434.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company, bonds and mortgages \$910,219.53, secured on real estate worth \$1,716,900, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible into cash any day, \$320,635. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1891 the Home wrote \$106,715,148.00, taking \$29,903 premium, and paid losses \$335,775, including some losses for the year 1890. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital, and after reserving an ample reserve fund the company shows a "net surplus" of \$160,644, clear over capital and all claims, actual or expected, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$71,518.26

Total Assets \$1,071,518.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in laying before you the Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report of the affairs of this company, with a comparative statement of the progress from year to year, together with a statement of the dividends declared to customers, the amount of Scrip Fund representing such dividends, and the net surplus accumulated, since the plan of allowing the customers of this company to participate in the profits of the business was adopted; from which it is apparent that by the system pursued the customers of the company obtain a constantly increasing security at the smallest possible expense, and that this is obtained without ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER TO THE INSURED.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.

July, 1891.....33 1/2 per cent.

" 1892.....50 "

" 1893.....50 "

" 1894.....50 "

" 1895.....50 "

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" 1930.....50 "

" 1931.....50 "

" 1932.....50 "

" 1933.....50 "

" 1934.....50 "

" 1935.....50 "

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

BAILEY'S,

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street,

CAN be found a large and well assorted stock

of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, Spig heel Gaiters at.....50c

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

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Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....50c

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE.

McKey & Bro.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

WE have just received a large lot of new and desirable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

selected with great care from

IMPORTERS

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Daniel McNaughton, assignee of Kluge & Kellough,
against John M. Foy, Nathan Barker & Co. & Paulding,
Debtors. *Filed for record* at the County Clerk's Office,
Rock County, Wis., on the 10th day of January, 1862.
Lodge No. 134, 1 1/2 P. J. C. Circuit Court, Sixth H. Marquette,
Wm. H. Ashcraft and A. Hyatt Smith,
Plaintiffs and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure
and sale made by the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wis., in the above en-
titled action on the 26th day of January, 1862, in favor
of the plaintiffs, against the above named defendants,
defendants, a sale of the premises in the above en-
titled action, to the highest bidder at the circuit court room, in
the city of Rock, Wisconsin, on the
THIRDS DAY OF MARCH, 1862,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:
The premises in the County of Rock, State of Wis.,
in the Village of Janesville, according to the recorded
plat of said village, or so much thereof as may be re-
quired to satisfy the mortgage hereinbefore mentioned,
separately without notice, in conformity to the parties inter-
ested—dated 26th Jan. 1862. S. M. PUTNAM,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wis.


CHAS. H. STANLEY'S Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Richard H. Stanley, plaintiff, against Leetes & Fisher,
Debtors. *Filed for record* at the County Clerk's Office,
Rock County, Wis., on the 10th day of January, 1862.
J. W. Telford, William Telford, Thomas B. Scott, John
Chapman, Lynde Olmstead and — Olmstead his wife,
Plaintiffs, against Leetes & Fisher, Debtors.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

In Justice's Court, H. A. Thompson, J. C. C.
 To Wm. S. Adams:
 I, J. C. C., do hereby certify that a warrant of attachment was issued by the clerk of said court on the 17th day of May, 1902, at the instance of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and that the same was duly served on the defendant on the 18th day of May, 1902, at the place therein named, and for said reason, at the place therein said on the 24th day of May, 1902, at which time the defendant appeared and answered the complaint in the above entitled cause, and that the same was duly filed in the court on the 24th day of May, 1902.
 WITNESSE MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this 24th day of May, 1902.
 J. C. C. Clerk of Court.
 No. 1224

**MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING
 ESTABLISHMENT.**




RELIANCE WORKS
of
Edward F. Allis & Co.
(Formerly Decker & Smith)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
We are now receiving the Largest and Best select
stock of
FRENCH BUER MILL STONES
and
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths
Ever brought to the western country. We are al
prepared to furnish them on our own manufacture
PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
FLAPING
BORSTING SEWERS,
LIGHTER SEWERS,
DANSSON MILL PICK
TRIP STAFF
And Mill Gearing of all Description

Also,
Smut Mills,
SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS
EG-CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRING done with despatch.
EG- Estimates furnished, and Pattern Books sent application.
-3-1111- EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Union Envelopes!
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the E of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be found at (ap24cfr) DEARBORN'S.